

Residency Requirements

RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS: To buy hunting and fishing licenses with a VISA or MasterCard, call 1-800-55HUNT5, 1-800-824-3729 or go to the IDFG website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov> 24 hours a day. Residents must have an Idaho driver's license (to verify residency). The information must be read exactly as it appears on the license. Most licenses will be valid for use immediately. Some tags/permits are also available from these sources. The charge for processing phone-in applications is three percent (3%) of the transaction plus \$3.00; the charge for internet applications is three percent (3%) of the transaction plus \$3.50. Call 208-334-3700 for more information.

Resident:

Proof of residency is required before issuance of any resident license. A resident is defined as any person who has been domiciled in the state of Idaho, with a bona fide intent to make this his/her place of permanent abode, for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of application for any license, tag or permit.

A senior resident is defined as any person who is over sixty-five (65) years of age and who has been a resident of the state of Idaho not less than five years immediately preceding the date of application for a senior license or tag. Domicile means the place where an individual has his/her home to which he/she has the intention of returning whenever he/she is absent.

A driver must produce his/her Idaho driver's license as proof of residency; or a nondriver must produce suitable proof of residency, such as an Idaho Identification Card issued by the Department of Transportation, OR two documents bearing his/her name and address (not issued by himself/herself) such as: in the case of a child under 18, identification from a parent; rent receipts or mortgage statements for the previous six months, home utility bills for the previous six months, notarized statement from an employer on business letterhead, or proof of voter registration dated six months prior. A previous year's hunting license is not proof of residency. Ownership of real property or paying of property taxes within the state of Idaho is NOT a qualification for residency. No one can claim Idaho resident privileges while claiming resident privileges in another state (except military personnel).

A member of the U.S. military service or of a foreign country, together with spouse and children under 18 years of age, residing in his/her household, who have been officially transferred, stationed, domiciled and on active duty in the state of Idaho for a period of 30 days preceding application shall be eligible, as long as such assignment continues, to purchase a resident license. A member of the Idaho National or Air National Guard, domiciled in Idaho for 30 days preceding application shall be eligible, as long as such residency continues, to purchase a resident license.

Idaho residents who are in the U.S. military service, and maintain Idaho as their official state of residence, together with spouse and children (under 18 years of age) residing in his/her household shall be eligible to purchase a resident license. The service person himself/herself is eligible to buy a furlough license from any vendor while on leave. Other permits and validations must be attached as required.

Nonresident:

You are considered a nonresident if you:

- Have a driver's license in another state
- Register to vote in another state
- File income taxes as a resident in another state
- File a homeowner's exemption in another state.

The exception is **ACTIVE DUTY** military personnel, their spouses, and children under 18 living in their house that have been permanently stationed in Idaho and have been physically present in Idaho for at least 30 days.

Ownership of real property or payment of property taxes in Idaho does not establish residence.

Nonresident Tag Quotas: There is a quota on the sale of nonresident deer and elk tags. Quotas may be exceeded under the following conditions:

- Persons who have moved into Idaho and are establishing residency who can, by affidavit, show proof of their intent to become bona fide residents, but are not now fully qualified to buy a resident license, may purchase a nonresident deer tag and/or nonresident elk tag through the headquarters or regional offices.

IDFG may, upon receipt of an unused nonresident deer or elk tag and a notarized affidavit stating that the tag buyer has not hunted, issue an additional tag to provide a hunting opportunity within the nonresident hunter quota as follows:

- To another nonresident designated by the buyer.
- If the buyer does not make a choice and has retained an outfitter or guide, the outfitter or guide may make the designation.
- If no designation is made by the above, IDFG may sell the replacement tag on a first-come, first-served basis. The designated buyer will pay the regular fee for the replacement tag.

- Spokane River in Kootenai County from the Post Falls Dam to Lake Coeur d' Alene at the orange pilings, within 200 yards of the ordinary high water line (2,128 feet above sea level).
- Thompson Lake in Kootenai County in the area enclosed by the following center-of-roadway boundary and in the additional area within 100 yards of the exterior side of said boundary: Beginning at the junction of State Highway 97 and Thompson Lake Road 317 north of the town of Harrison, then along Thompson Lake Road 317 to the junction of Blue Lake Road 318 east of Thompson Lake, then along Blue Lake Road 318 to the junction of Anderson Lake Road 319 at Springston, then along Anderson Lake Road 319 to the bicycle trail on the old Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then west along the bicycle trail on the old the Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the junction of State Highway 97 west of Harrison, then along State Highway 97 to the point of beginning.
- Yellowstone National Park in Fremont County.

Areas Closed to the Hunting of Geese

In addition to the areas listed previously, the hunting, killing, or molesting of any species of geese is prohibited in the following areas:

- Canyon County in the area enclosed by the following roadway boundary and within 150 feet of the exterior side of said boundary (except that the closure shall extend to 100 yards from the exterior side of said boundary along that section commencing at the junction of Lake Shore Dr. and Rim Rd., then south on Rim Rd. to West Lewis Ln., then east on West Lewis Ln. to Lake Shore Dr., then along Lake Shore Dr. to Emerald Rd.): Beginning approximately 3/4 of a mile south of the city of Nampa at the junction of State Hwy. 45 (12th Ave. Rd.) and Greenhurst Rd., then west following Greenhurst Rd. to its junction with Middleton Rd., then north following Middleton Rd. to its junction with Lake Lowell Ave., then west following Lake Lowell Ave. to its junction with Lake Ave., then north following Lake Ave. to its junction with West Roosevelt Ave., then west following West Roosevelt Ave. to its junction with Indiana Ave., then north following Indiana Ave. to its junction with State Hwy. 55 (Karcher Rd.), then west following State Hwy. 55 to its junction with Riverside Rd., then south following Riverside Rd. to the Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge boundary, then west along boundary as posted to Lake Shore Dr., then in a southeast direction following Lake Shore Dr. to its junction with Marsing Rd., then east and south on Lake Shore Dr. to Rim Dr., then south on Rim Dr. to West Lewis Ln., then east on West Lewis Ln. to Lake Shore Dr., then southeast on Lake Shore Dr. to State Hwy. 45, then north on State Hwy. 45 to its junction with Greenhurst Rd., the point of beginning.
- Hagerman Valley in Gooding and Twin Falls counties in the area enclosed by the following boundary: Beginning at the Gridley Island Bridge on the Snake River, then south and east on U.S. Hwy. 30 to Miracle Hot Springs, then east on Twin Falls County 4800 North Rd. (River Rd.) to Banbury Hot Springs, then upstream approximately 300 yards to the Banbury Pipeline crossing the Snake River, then east across the Snake River at the Banbury Pipeline, continuing due east to a point 200 yards east of the east rim of the Snake River Canyon, then north along a line parallel to and 200 yards east of the Snake River Canyon rim to the Gooding County 3500 South Rd. (Camp Roach Rd.), then east on the 3500 South Rd. to the 1500 East Rd., then north on the 1500 East Rd. to the 3200 South Rd., then west on the 3200 South Rd. to the 1300 East Rd., then north on the 1300 East Rd. to the 1200 East Rd., then northwest and north on the 1200 East Rd. to the 3000 South Rd., then west on the 3000 South Rd. to a point (which is 500 yards east of the intersection of the 3000 South Rd. and the Hagerman National Fish Hatchery Rd.) 500 yards east of the Hagerman WMA boundary, then north and west 500 yards outside the Hagerman WMA boundary to U.S. Hwy. 30, then west and south 200 yards outside the Hagerman WMA boundary to the 2900 South Rd., then west on the 2900 South Rd. to the 900 East Rd., then due south to a point 200 yards north of the Snake River, then west and north 200 yards outside the high water line on the east bank of the Snake River to Lower Salmon Dam, then west across the Snake River, then south, southwest and east 200 yards outside the high water line on the west bank of the Snake River (including the Idaho Power Upper Salmon Dam diversion canal) to the Gridley Bridge on U.S. Hwy. 30, the point of beginning.
- Minidoka and Cassia counties in the area enclosed by the following boundary: Within 200 yards of the high water line of the Snake River from Milner Dam upstream to Meridian Rd. (north side of the Snake River) and 650 East Rd. (south side of the Snake River), approximately six and one-half miles east of the city of Burley.

The David Thompson Preserve in Bonner County is open to the hunting of migratory game birds.

TRESPASS LAW

Trespass Law: No person may enter private land to hunt, fish or trap without permission if the land is either cultivated or posted with legible "No Trespassing" signs or enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. Proper posting means either signs, 100 square inches of fluorescent orange paint or an entire fluorescent orange metal fence post every 660 feet around the property and at reasonable access points.

Areas Closed to Hunting of Migratory Game Birds

- On any of those portions of federal refuges, state game preserves, state wildlife management areas, bird preserves, bird refuges, and bird sanctuaries for which bird hunting closures have been declared by legislative or Commission action EXCEPT as otherwise expressly stated below under Game Preserves Open to Hunting of Game Birds.
- That portion of Ada County within Veterans Memorial Park and the area between State Highway 21, Warm Springs Avenue, and the Boise City limits.
- That portion of Craters of the Moon National Monument in Blaine and Butte counties administered by the National Park Service.
- Fort Boise Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Canyon County from September 15 through the end of waterfowl hunting season in the area enclosed by the following boundary: Beginning at the bridge across Sand Hollow Creek on Old Fort Boise Road approximately 100 yards west of the WMA headquarters, then north along the east bank of Sand Hollow Creek to its confluence with the Snake River, then north and northeast downstream along the east bank of the Snake River to the WMA boundary fence, then south and southeast along the WM boundary fence to Old Fort Boise Road, then west on Old Fort Boise Road to the point of beginning.
- Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Bingham, Bannock, and Power counties within 300 yards each way of the Fort Hall Bluffs from Bigbend Boat Launch to the west boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and within 100 yards of any improved roadway or inhabited dwelling any place within the reservation boundary.
- Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument in Twin Falls County, EXCEPT that portion within an area 50 feet in elevation above the high water level of the Snake River (the upslope area is marked by yellow fiberglass markers, and hunting is permitted downslope to the river).
- Hagerman WMA in Gooding County in the area enclosed by the following boundary: Beginning at a point 200 yards west of the point at which U.S. Highway 30 crosses the south bank of Gridley Island, then northwest along a line 200 yards southwest of and parallel to U.S. Highway 30 to a point 200 yards west of the junction of U.S. Highway 30 and the WMA entrance, then west and north and east along a line 200 yards outside of the WMA boundary which is marked by a fence, to the point at which the fence meets U.S. Highway 30, then east and south along a line 500 yards outside of the WMA boundary to the Snake River, then downstream along the north bank of the Snake River and then along the south bank of Gridley Island to the point where U.S. Highway 30 crosses the south bank of Gridley Island, then 200 yards west of U.S. Highway 30 to the point of beginning.
- Harriman State Park Wildlife Refuge in Fremont County.
- Hubbard Reservoir in Ada County including the shoreline area within 200 yards of the existing water line.
- Idaho National Environmental Engineering Laboratory site in Bingham, Bonneville, Butte, Clark, and Jefferson counties.
- Manns Lake in Nez Perce County and extending 300 yards beyond the Bureau of Reclamation property line that encompasses the lake.
- Mormon Reservoir in Camas County including the shoreline area within 200 yards of the ordinary high water line.
- Nez Perce National Historical Park in Clearwater, Idaho, and Nez Perce counties.
- Pend Oreille River in Bonner County within 200 yards each way of the ordinary high water line (2,062.5 feet above sea level) from the U.S. Highway 95 long bridge at Sandpoint downstream to an imaginary line between Springy Point on the south side of the river and Dover Peninsula on the north side of the river.
- Roswell Marsh Wildlife Habitat Area in Canyon County on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from September 15 through the end of the waterfowl hunting season in the area enclosed by the following boundary: Beginning at the entrance to the Habitat Area parking lot on the south side of State Highway 1 (approximately 2 miles west of the town of Roswell), then west and south along the Habitat Area boundary fence to the southwest corner of the Habitat Area, then east along the Habitat Area boundary fence to the southeast corner of the Habitat Area (approximately 10 feet east of East Alkali Drain), then north, generally northeast and east along the Habitat Area boundary fence to Pebble Lane, then north along Pebble Lane to State Highway 18, then west along State Highway 18 to the entrance to the Habitat Area parking lot, the point of beginning.

HUNTING OF PREDATORY UNPROTECTED ANIMALS

Some animals are classified as “predators” or as “unprotected” and can be hunted and taken all year. Animals classified as predators in Idaho include coyotes, jackrabbits, skunks, weasels, and starling. The most frequently hunted unprotected animals include marmots, fox squirrels, porcupines, Paiute and Columbian ground squirrels, English sparrows and feral pigeons. These species may be taken in any amounts and at any time by holders of the appropriate valid Idaho hunting, trapping or combination hunting license, provided such taking is not in violation of state, county, or city laws, ordinances or regulations. See IDFG pamphlet for collecting, possessing, and importing amphibians and reptiles.

Closed Season: No person shall take migratory game birds during the closed season.

Shooting or Hawking Hours: No person shall take migratory game birds except during the hours open to shooting and hawking as prescribed.

Daily Bag Limit: No person shall take in any one day more than one daily bag limit.

Field Possession Limit: No person shall possess while in the field, have in custody, or transport more than one daily bag limit between the place where taken and to either:

- His/her automobile or principle means of land transportation.
- His/her personal abode or temporary place of lodging.
- A migratory bird preservation facility.
- A post office.
- A common carrier facility.

Other Possession:

- No person shall possess more than one daily limit on the opening day of the season.
- No person shall possess more than the possession limit even when such birds are stored at home or are being processed at a commercial preservation facility.
- No person including commercial facilities shall possess migratory birds of another unless such birds are tagged by the taker with the total number of birds and species, date killed, and signed by the taker.

Termination of Possession: The possession of birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by him to:

- Another person as a gift; OR
- A post office, or a common carrier, or a migratory bird preservation facility, AND consigned for transport by

the Postal Service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

Migratory birds left in processing or storage facilities, home freezers, etc., are part of a hunter’s “possession limit” until conditions listed above are met. Birds must be given or assigned to someone other than the taker in order to end or terminate possession.

Possession of migratory game birds differs from upland game birds. Contact your nearest IDFG office if you have questions about possession.

Tagging: No person shall give, put or leave any migratory game birds at any place or in the custody of another person unless the birds are tagged by the hunter with the following information: (a) the hunter’s signature, (b) the hunter’s address, (c) the total number of birds involved, by species, and (d) the dates such birds were killed. Tagging is required if the birds are being transported by another person for the hunter, or if the birds have been left for cleaning, storage (including temporary storage), shipment, or taxidermy services.

Wanton Waste: All migratory game birds shall be retrieved, if possible, and retained in the custody of the hunter in the field.

Possession of Live Birds: Wounded birds reduced to possession shall be immediately killed and included in the daily bag limit.

Dressing: No person shall completely field dress any migratory game bird and then transport the birds from the field. The head or one fully-feathered wing must remain attached to all such birds while being transported from the field to one’s home or to a migratory bird preservation facility.

Shipment: No person shall ship migratory game birds unless the package is marked on the outside with: (a) the name and address of the person sending the birds, (b) the name and address of the person to whom the birds are being sent, and (c) the number of birds, by species, contained in the package.

Importation: For information regarding the importation of migratory birds killed in another country, hunters should consult 50 CFR 20.61 through 20.66.

National Wildlife Refuges: More restrictive regulations may apply to National Wildlife Refuges. Hunters should check refuge regulations before hunting.

Indian-owned Reservation Lands: Federal law prohibits unauthorized trespass on Indian-owned reservation lands for hunting, fishing, or trapping purposes (18 US 1165).

- To cause or allow the waste of meat from any game animal, except a mountain lion.
- To transfer any license, tag, or permit or use another's license, tag, or permit.
- To party hunt, or help fill another hunter's bag.
- To acquire more controlled hunt permits or tags per species than that species' bag limit.
- To destroy or disturb traps or remove any wildlife from traps belonging to others.
- To enter Idaho with livestock without a health certificate for transport and a brand inspection slip.
- To intentionally interfere with the lawful taking of wildlife or lawful predator control by another.
- To hunt any game animal/bird by means of baiting with grain, salt in any form (liquid or solid), or any other substance (not to include liquid scents) to constitute an attraction or enticement, with the exception of applicable rules for the black bear baiting permit.
- To possess or transport game or parts (including processed meat) taken by another person without having a proxy statement.

STATE PARK RULES

(Consult Rules For The Park You Wish To Visit)

Protection of Wildlife: All molesting, injuring, or killing of any wild creature is strictly prohibited, EXCEPT as provided by action of the Idaho State Parks and Recreation Board and the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.

Personal Safety: No person shall discharge firearms or any other projectile firing device, or otherwise purposefully or negligently endanger the life of any person or creature within any area in the State Parks and Recreation System. All firearms brought into a State Park must be unloaded, out of sight, or in a vehicle, EXCEPT when used for legal hunting, as authorized by the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Idaho Fish and Game Commission or for exhibition, authorized by the Director of Parks and Recreation.

Federal Regulations: In addition to state rules, the following federal regulations apply to the taking, possessing, shipping, transporting, or storing of migratory game birds. This information is only a summary of the major federal regulations which are found in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20. The full text of the applicable regulations are available at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement offices listed here: 1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 341, Boise, Idaho 83709, and 1820 East 17th Street, Suite 115, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83404. Violation of federal regulations is also a violation of state law.

No person shall take migratory game birds:

- With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than a 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fishhook, poison, drug, explosive, or stupefying substance.
- With any shotgun capable of holding more than three shells total, chamber plus magazine capacity combined.
- From a sink box (a low floating device having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water).
- From or with the aid or use of a car or other motor-driven land conveyance, or any aircraft, except that paraplegics and single or double amputees of the legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance. "Paraplegic" means an individual afflicted with paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs, usually due to disease of or injury to the spinal cord.
- By use or aid of live birds as decoys.
- From or by means of any motorboat or sailboat unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sail furled, and its progress therefrom has ceased.
- Using records or tapes of migratory bird calls, or sounds, or electronically amplified imitations of bird calls.
- By driving, rallying, or chasing birds with any motorized conveyance or any sailboat to put them in the range of the hunters.
- By the aid of baiting or on or over a baited area where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is or has been baited. A baited area is considered to be baited for 10 days after complete removal of any bait. Baiting includes placing, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of salt, grain or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them. Agricultural areas must be prepared in accordance with official recommendations to be legally hunted. It is a separate offense to place or direct placement of bait on or adjacent to an area that causes, induces or allows another to hunt by the aid of bait or over a baited area. Hunters are responsible for ensuring that an area has not been baited and should verify its legality prior to hunting. The maximum federal penalties are: for hunting over bait, \$15,000/six months jail; for placing bait, \$100,000/one year jail. For further clarification of federal baiting regulations contact your nearest FWS office.

by contacting the IDFG State Hunter Education Coordinator's office, 600 S. Walnut St. Boise, ID 83707, phone 208-334-3746, or toll free at 1-866-285-1544 or through the Idaho Relay Service at 1-800-377-2529 (TDD) or email: rfritz@idfg.idaho.gov.

IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIES IN POSSESSION AND DURING TRANSPORTATION OR SHIPMENT

Any person in possession of or transporting harvested game that has been lawfully taken and reduced to possession must comply with the following requirements:

- No person shall transport for another, receive for cleaning, processing, or storage, or accept as a gift any harvested game unless it is accompanied by a written "proxy" statement signed by the taker. A blank proxy statement appears on page 18; it must be filled out completely for the appropriate species to be valid. Migratory game birds accepted as a gift shall apply to the recipient's possession limit. Migratory game birds being temporarily possessed or transported for the taker, as provided above, shall not apply to the non-taker's possession limit.
- Any time big game is transported, a validated tag must be attached to the largest portion of the carcass. In addition, the taker must be in possession of the appropriate hunting license and permits. Any person transporting big game for another (including big game animal parts, processed meat, and/or gifts of big game that do not exceed the lawful possession limit) must be in possession of any applicable permits and all information from the proxy statement (page 23). The validated tag must remain attached to the carcass until the meat is processed. The validated tag must accompany the meat to the place of final storage or until final consumption.
- One fully-feathered wing or head must be left naturally attached to any dressed game bird (except turkey); the beard or spurred leg must be left naturally attached to turkey carcasses. Naturally-attached parts are needed so enforcement and management personnel are able to identify the species and sex of the birds in possession or being transported.
- Any package or container in which game species are being transported by common carrier must have the name, address, and hunting license number of the shipper, the name and address of the consignee, and an accurate statement of the species and number of each contained in the package or container clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside.
- No person shall give another any game species to possess or transport unless they also give the transporter a written proxy statement.

Wounding—Retrieving

No person shall wound or kill a migratory game bird without making a reasonable effort to retrieve it and reduce it to possession. Every migratory game bird wounded by hunting and reduced to possession shall be killed immediately and become part of the daily bag limit.

Unlawful Methods of Take

No person shall take ducks (including mergansers), geese, or coots:

While in possession of shot other than nontoxic shot approved by the FWS (Federal Register, 50 CFR Part 20) that is 0.2 inches in diameter (T size) or smaller. At the time this brochure was printed, the FWS had approved the following shot for the 2006-2007 season: steel, steel shot with coatings (<1% of either copper, nickel, zinc chromate, or zinc chloride), bismuth-tin, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer, tungsten-matrix, tungsten-nickel-iron, tungsten-iron-nickel-tin, tungsten-tin-bismuth, tungsten-tin-iron, tungsten-iron-copper-nickel, and tungsten-bronze.

It Is Unlawful

- To hunt on cultivated or posted private lands without permission. See Trespass Law, page 11.
- To hunt or take any wildlife without a valid hunting license on your person.
- To take any game without the proper tag or permit.
- To shoot from or across the traveled portion, shoulders, or embankments of any road maintained by any government entity.
- To hunt game from any motorized vehicle, EXCEPT for holders of a valid handicapped persons Motor Vehicle Hunting Permit. Also, see page 4.
- To operate any vehicle in an area designated as closed for that specific vehicle type.
- To use aircraft to locate game and communicate location to persons on the ground, or to use any helicopter to transport hunters gear or game except at established landing fields.
- To fail to stop and report at any game check station encountered on your route of travel, even if your hunting activity occurred outside the state of Idaho.
- To fail to produce wildlife in possession for inspection upon request of a conservation officer or other person authorized to enforce IDFG laws.
- To hunt any game species with the aid of artificial light (except raccoons, see Furbearer section of the current Upland Game brochure).
- To hunt big game with dogs except for black bear and mountain lion.

GENERAL INFORMATION

License Requirements: No person shall hunt any wildlife without having in possession the appropriate hunting license and validations. Children must be at least 12 years of age to purchase a hunting license to hunt big game - EXCEPT an 11-year-old may purchase a hunting license to apply for a controlled hunt permit provided the license is not used to hunt big game until the person reaches 12 years of age. The new hunter must have taken hunter education prior to purchasing a license.

A youth small game license is available for hunters aged 10 and 11 but it is NOT valid for big game.

VALIDATION FOR THE FEDERAL MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM (FEDERAL HIP)

Stamps and Validations: Any person 16 or older who hunts migratory game birds such as ducks, geese, or brant must have in possession a valid FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD STAMP (cost: \$15) signed in ink by the holder. The stamp is in effect from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007. When you buy it you will be asked about migratory game birds you hunted and bagged during the previous hunting season. The questions you answer when you buy your validation are not part of the actual survey; your answers will simply help the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) design the survey for the current hunting season.

No person shall hunt mourning doves, sandhill cranes, ducks, geese, brant, coots or common snipe anywhere within the state of Idaho without having in possession the appropriate hunting license that has been validated for the FEDERAL MIGRATORY GAME BIRD HARVEST INFORMATION PROGRAM. The validation is available at any license vendor (cost \$1.75) and can be purchased at the same time as the hunting license or added at a later date. The validation is in effect from January 1 through December 31 of each year.

This process brings all licensed hunters into the sampling system and allows a uniform harvest survey to be used nationwide. The FEDERAL HIP requires all states to collect the names and addresses of all their migratory game bird hunters, along with a summary of their previous year's hunting experience. This information will be used by the FWS to carry out a harvest survey for each year's season from a sample of hunters, using their history as a guide.

The FWS and all state wildlife agencies are cooperating in this program to gather better harvest information on migratory game birds. Idaho joined the program in 1996. The FEDERAL HIP allows migratory game bird managers to more accurately estimate the annual harvest of waterfowl, shorebirds (snipe, for example), and doves to gain a better understanding of bird populations.

Protected Birds: All nongame birds in Idaho are protected EXCEPT starlings, English sparrows, and feral pigeons. Protected nongame birds cannot be hunted, taken or possessed (including parts of birds, even if found dead). Game birds may be taken only in accordance with established hunting rules.

Nontoxic Shot: No person shall take ducks, geese, brant, or coots while possessing shot shells loaded with shot other than nontoxic shot. See page 8 (Unlawful Methods of Take) for types approved for 2006-2007 season. Nontoxic shot is required for ALL waterfowl hunting in Idaho.

HUNTER AND BOWHUNTER EDUCATION REQUIRED

- To purchase a hunting license, all hunters must show proof that they have completed a hunter education course if they were born on or after January 1, 1975, unless they previously held a hunting license from another state.

These options are available for hunters to complete the hunter education requirement.

- The Hunter Education Course includes 15-17 class hours plus a 2-4 hour range and live-fire exercise. The curriculum includes training in firearms safety, basic archery safety, hunting ethics, wildlife management, conservation, survival, regulations and a final written exam.
- Independent study courses include a Workbook Option and an Internet based course for hunter education as alternatives to the traditional classroom courses for students 10 years or older. There is a small additional cost for the Internet courses that is paid directly to the course provider. All independent study courses require the successful completion of an additional 6-7 hour scheduled field day.

Course and registration information can be found on the Hunter Education Program page of the IDFG website at <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov> or obtained from a regional Fish and Game office (see page 3).

It is highly recommended that individuals planning to participate in fall hunts register for a course early in the year and prior to June 30. Hunter education classes are taught by volunteer instructors who, like other hunters, want to be afield early in the hunting season. The number of classes and independent study course field days available becomes very limited due to a decrease in instructor availability close to the hunting season.

Individuals with disabilities desiring to attend hunter or bowhunter education classes may request reasonable accommodations or obtain additional information

Activities on Fish and Game Lands

The following are some activities PROHIBITED on all lands, waters, and roads under control or administration of IDFG (this is not an inclusive list):

- To enter, or use, or occupy lands or water when said lands are posted against such entry, use, or occupancy.
- To construct blinds, pits, platforms, or tree stands where the soil is disturbed, trees are cut or altered, and artificial fasteners, such as wire, rope, or nails are used. All blinds shall be available to the public on a "first-come, first-served" basis.
- To leave decoys unattended. Decoys cannot be put in place any earlier than two hours prior to official shooting hours for waterfowl and all decoys must be picked up and removed from the hunting site no later than two hours after official shooting hours for waterfowl for that particular day.
- Special rules relating to uses of and activities on WMAs are detailed in a brochure titled "Public Use of Department Lands and Access Areas," which is available from IDFG regional offices.

Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and Idaho have entered into a "Wildlife Violator Compact." If your hunting, fishing or trapping license is revoked by any of the member states, all the remaining states will revoke the same license or privilege for the same time period. In addition, any nonresident who does not satisfy the requirements of an Idaho citation will have his/her hunting and fishing license revoked in their home state until those requirements are satisfied.

Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)

1. About 144 types of avian flu exist and are commonly found in birds. Only one variety, HP Asian H5N1, is currently of concern.
2. The HP Asian H5N1 variety was first found in Asia 3 years ago and in Europe and Africa during the last year. As of early August 2006, it has not been found in the U.S. or anywhere else in the Western Hemisphere.
3. As part of a nationwide effort, the Idaho Fish and Game is leading the Idaho surveillance effort to watch for it in wild migratory birds. Sampling will begin this August and last at least through 2006.
4. Even if HP Asian H5N1 is eventually found in Idaho this does not mean there will be a human pandemic. This is currently a bird disease that rarely infects humans.
5. More information is available at:

- <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov>,
- www.pandemicflu.gov,
- www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov

DON'T SHOOT! Swans are Protected!

Two species of swans are found in Idaho: tundra swans, the smaller and far more numerous; and trumpeter swans, the largest and one of the rarest waterfowl species in the world. Both species are protected and cannot be hunted in Idaho.

Both of these slow, low-flying birds are vulnerable to accidental and illegal shooting. But, since they are much larger and have longer necks and adult birds are completely white, swans do not closely resemble any legal game bird. Trumpeters have a seven-foot wingspan and weigh 25-30 pounds. Snow geese and Ross' geese are also white but are much smaller and have black wing tips.

Young of the year swans (cygnets), are a medium gray color with paler belly and wing linings, weigh 15-20 pounds, have wingspans of almost seven feet and fly with a slow, distinct wing beat.

Hunters Must Be Sure
of Their Targets!

